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National Juche Seminar Held in Togo

The National Seminar on the Juche Idea was held with success at the "Labour Hall" in Lome, the capital of Togo, on April 13 and 14 on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a KCNA report.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea **(See box)**, and a letter to His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, were unanimously adopted at the seminar amid loud applauses of the attendants.

A resolution of the national seminar on the Juche idea was also adopted. **(See right column)**

Sossah Kounoutcho, Chairman of the Social Scientists Association of Togo and deputy chairman of the preparatory committee of the seminar, made a general report. **(See page 2)**

Many delegates spoke at the seminar after the report was delivered.

At the seminar the chairman made a closing address.

Referring to the significance of the seminar, he stressed:

Through the seminar we have gained a deeper understanding of the truth of the immortal Juche idea founded and developed by President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician.

This is of weighty importance not only for the delegates present at the seminar but for the entire Togolese people. Because our Togo pursues a policy conforming with the requirements of the Juche idea.

We have learned a lot of things at the seminar. We should apply what we learned at the seminar to contribute to the construction of a new Togo.

In the name of the entire attendants of the seminar I once again extend warm congratulations to great President Kim Il Sung on his 65th birthday and reverentially wish him good health and a long life.

The seminar closed with the playing of the recorded songs "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health" and "Song of the People's Rally."

A cocktail party was arranged for the attendants of the National Seminar on the Juche Idea.

On April 14 and 15 Togolese newspapers, radio and television widely reported the seminar.

RESOLUTION

The resolution adopted at the National Seminar on the Juche Idea said:

We consider that the immortal Juche idea founded, developed and enriched by His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary idea based on the most scientific philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, a universal idea that gives most correct answers to all the thoretical and practical questions arising in the revolutionary practice of our times.

We assure you that it is natural the revolutionary ideas of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is now called Kimilsungism in the world.

We think that the Juche idea is a revolutionary idea that exercises a great influence on the struggle of the peoples defending their sovereignty and the guide of direction for the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The participants of the seminar strongly demand that the "United Nations Command" be dissolved and the imperialist troops be withdrawn from south Korea without delay in accordance with the resolutions on the Korean question adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the resolution noted, and went on:

Considering that the reunification of Korea must be realised at the earliest possible date in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, we totally support the new program of national salvation laid down in the letter adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of Korea held on January 25, 1977, and struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, and express our firm solidarity with them.

We are satisfied over the fact that our People's Rally and Government of Togo pay great attention to the problem of the reunification of Korea, express full support to it and take positive measures.

We are determined to form large organisations for the study of the Juche idea to promote our study of the Juche idea and widely popularize and propagandize it and continue to develop such seminar in conformity with the aspiration of our people struggling to learn the Juche idea and defend national sovereignty.

The participants of the seminar fully support the declaration of the "International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Madagascar which recognised the necessity of founding in the future an international study organisation to exchange and further develop the successes and experiences gained in the study of the Juche idea and its application and are resolved to do all our efforts for its realisation.

We are convinced that this seminar will play a positive role in the struggle of our people for defending the national sovereignty, liquidating the aftereffects of imperialism and colonialism and building a new Togo.

Letter to President KIM IL SUNG

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted at the National Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Togo said:

Today we have the great honour of sending Your Excellency President this letter adopted at the National Seminar on the Juche Idea which was held with success between April 13 and 14, 1977, in Lome, on the occasion of the 65th birthday of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, genius of revolution and brilliant thinker and theoretician.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of your birth, we respectfully extend our sincere salutations and highest compliments with our unbounded respect and admiration to Your Excellency respected and beloved President who brilliantly illumines the whole world with its radiant rays.

We who study and propagate the Juche idea in our country have exchanged at this seminar of great significance our successes and experiences gained in our study of the Juche idea and further deepened our understanding of the profound content of the idea, expressing great admiration for the undying exploits Your Excellency has performed for mankind over the past half a century.

The birth of Your Excellency President was the dawn of liberation for the Korean nation which has been oppressed and trodden down and the appearance of the outstanding leader of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

Your Excellency has been dedicating the whole life solely to the fatherland and the people since you went out of the small gate in Mangyongdae at the young age of 13 with a grand desire to make revolution for saving the fatherland and the nation plunged into a chaos.

Thanks to your extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership ability, Your Excellency President has led the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people to great victory, vanquishing two imperialisms in one generation, converted Korea which had been backward for centuries and far behind modern civilisation into a powerful socialist state and set a brilliant example for the peoples who have risen up to build a new society.

The glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of Your Excellency President is adorned with the shining victory of the immortal Juche idea.

Your Excellency President founded the great Juche idea already in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has further developed and enriched it at various stages of the revolution.

The Juche idea: the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction, this idea has already proved extensively its justness and invincible vitality in the course of the victorious advance of the Korean revolution under the clear-sighted leadership of Your Excellency President and carries universal significance applicable to all stages of the revolution and to all countries.

It is thanks to the Juche idea that today the world progressive people are unswervingly advancing with the firm conviction of a bright future along the road of the grandiose struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the building of a new life.

The attendants of the seminar confirmed that it is natural today to call internationally the revolutionary theory of Juche Kimilsungism, giving it the august name of Your Excellency and it is the unanimous aspiration of those who study the Juche idea and the progressive people the world over.

The creation of Kimilsungism which occupies the highest and most brilliant place in the history of human thought is the most sublime exploit accomplished by Your Excellency for mankind and it will be conveyed for ever from generation to generation together with human history.

We express profound sympathy with the Juche idea and we determine to more energetically pursue our study of the Juche idea and extensively introduce and propagate it, conforming to the aspiration of our people to build a new Togo under the banner of Juche.

We highly appreciate the great successes made by the Korean people under the clear-sighted leadership of Your Excellency President in completely carrying out the whole of the Six-Year Plan set forth at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and are convinced that the Korean people will achieve greater successes in their struggle to build socialism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

At present, the reunification of divided Korea is not only the most urgent problem for restoring the national sovereignty of the Korean people on a nationwide scale but also a common cause that attracts the great attention of the world people.

We vehemently condemn the manoeuvres to provoke a new adventurous nuclear war that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are perpetrating in south Korea, going against the times, and strongly hold that in accordance with the resolutions on the Korean problem adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly Session and the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the "UN Command" should be dissolved, the U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea without delay and a peace agreement between Korea and the United States be concluded.

Considering that the reunification of Korea must be strictly based on the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Your Excellency, we support the new national salvation proposal presented in the letter of a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of Korea held on January 25 and we pledge to intensify in the future the struggle to make voices rise higher in the international arena resolutely supporting the Korean people's just cause of national reunification and expressing solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people.

In conclusion, we respectfully wish good health and longevity to Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, genius of revolution, brilliant thinker and theoretician and founder of the immortal Juche idea, for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and for the happiness of the progressive people of the whole world.

Rodong Sinmun Supports Pakistan Gov't

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) May 14 carries a commentary supporting the Pakistan people in the struggle against the interference of the imperialists in their internal affairs and for defence of the national independence and sovereignty.

Recalling that Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto denounced the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of his country, saying that the United States is participating in a large-scale international conspiracy to cause instability in Pakistan, the voices denouncing the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan rang high in many parts of the country on May Day, an anti-U.S. demonstration of students was waged in Rawalpindi on May 3 and the Pakistan Government decided not to send its Foreign Minister to the CENTO Ministerial Council meeting slated for May 14 and 15, the commentary says:

These moves in Pakistan manifest the firm determination of the dignified Pakistan people who are resolved to advance along the road of independent development with their destiny in their hands, not tolerating any interference and control by the imperialists.

The determined stand and step of the Pakistan Government will contribute to defending the sovereignty of the country, consolidating the national independence and building a prosperous new Pakistan.

The Korean people fully support the Pakistan people and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The Pakistan Government and people pursue independent home and foreign policies and have made many successes in their struggle for building a new society, an independent and prosperous new Pakistan, based on social justice, the commentary notes, and goes on:

The Pakistan Government firmly maintains independence in its foreign relations, too.

The withdrawal of the Pakistan Government from SEATO and from "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, was a clear manifestation of the desire of the Pakistan people to act only according to their own belief and view and advance along the road of independence. The Pakistan Government and people support the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for liberation and independence and strive to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the countries of the new-emerging forces and establish a new international economic order.

This struggle of the Pakistan Government and people is conducive to strengthening the anti-imperialist forces and to peace in Asia and the world.

DPRK, Gabon Sign Joint Communique

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Gabon and a general agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the RG were signed in Pyongyang on May 12.

Present at the signing ceremony were the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, and His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon and President of the Republic of Gabon, and madame.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President El Hadj Omar Bongo signed the joint communique and the general agreement on economic and technical cooperation. **(Full text of the joint communique on page 2)**

On the same day a trade agreement and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Gabon were signed in Pyongyang.

Parl. Del. Leaves

An agreement was reached in Tokyo, May 19 between the DPRK's parliamentarian delegation and its Japanese counterpart, Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, on renewing the bilateral private trade agreement which expired in 1976.

The eight-men DPRK delegation led by Hyon Chun Guk, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, was visiting here from May 11 to 20 on the invitation of the suprapartisan Japanese Dietmen's league, the chairman of which is Kuno Chuji, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives. Hyon Chun Guk, former Korean ambassador to China, is concurrently the vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The DPRK parliamentarians had a series of talks with their Japanese counterparts led by Kuno Chuji. They agreed on renewing the trade agreement which had expired in December 1976.

During its stay here, the DPRK delegation established contacts with leaders of the Japanese Diet and various parties, including the conservative ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. The Korean parliamentarians also met with Cabinet members. Touring various parts of this country, they called on the governors of Tokyo, the capital of Japan, and Osaka, the second largest city.

Besides, a number of leading Japanese newspapers had interviews with the first political delegation from the DPRK with which Japan has no diplomatic relations. Thus, its activities here were widely covered by newspapers and TV networks, including the semi-governmental NHK TV drawing the keen attention of the Japanese public which demands a change in Japan's Korea policy. The successive Japanese governments have so far supported the Seoul "regime", politically, economically and militarily. The close ties between south Korea and Japan have now become controversial here. In view of this, the DPRK parliamentarian delegation's first entry here is of great importance, and is extremely alarming to the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea.

In order to welcome the significant mission from the socialist homeland, the Korean residents here held large meetings in Tokyo and Osaka.

The DPRK delegation arranged on May 19 a banquet at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo in honour of the Japanese Dietmen's league, prior to its return home.

The parliamentarian delegation left here for home on May 20, seen off by a large number of Japanese well-wishers and fellowcountrymen here.

REUNIFICATION POLICY (8)

(Continued from the previous issue)

2) TO REALIZE MULTISIDED COLLABORATION AND EXCHANGE

This is aimed at creating an atmosphere favourable for the future national reunification.

The following measures were put forth by the DPRK:

Firstly, to realize political collaboration between north and south Korea:

This should be promoted on the three principles of national reunification. The Red Cross talks and the Coordinating Commission fit in with this political collaboration.

Collaboration should be developed so as to include a political consultative meeting, a great national assembly and a confederation, representing various social strata, which will discuss a wide range of questions.

Secondly, to realize military collaboration:

Substantial measures should be sought to make the present ceasefire a durable peace. A joint military commission can replace the existing Military Armistice Commission, in an effort to maintain peace in the country and jointly defend it against foreign invasion.

Thirdly, to realize collaboration in international affairs:

A joint effort is desired in the international community of nations in order to protect our country's national interests. The best way is to conduct foreign policy under a single state name.

Fourthly, to realize economic collaboration:

Developed industry is in the northern part of Korea and the southern part is well known as a rich granary, which makes it imperative to be developed in an integrated way. For the moment, they can cooperate in irrigation, fishing operations and mineral ore developments.

Lastly, to promote cultural exchange:

First of all, this will enable the Korean people to maintain their cultural identity, though today it is differing from each other in the north and the south. Also, it is possible to expand exchange in various fields of sports, art, science, education and so on.

3) TO CONVENE A GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Representatives of all strata of people, political parties and public organizations are to be invited from north and south Korea to participate in this national assembly, so that national consensus may be reflected in the supreme national task of reunification.

As the national division subjects the entire Korean people to indescribable sufferings, all the nation is vitally interested in putting an end to the division. Consequently, the reunification question demands a nationwide effort, not the effort of authorities or a handful of privileged individuals alone.

Such a nationwide initiative is particularly important because the Seoul "regime" is taking advantage of the north-south dialogue to prolong its office, while calling for "two Koreas" at the instigation of foreign forces.

Another important point lies in the fact that the existing Red Cross talks and the Coordinating Commission do not suffice to reflect national consensus regarding the reunification question.

The Red Cross talks are bound to handle only humanitarian procedures. The Coordinating Commission remains only in the hands of the authorities of north and south Korea, but south Korea's totalitarian "regime" can never represent the will and desire of the people. Consequently, now the commission is not expected to function as well as was originally.

Thus, a great national assembly calls for the participation of representatives from all walks of life in the north and the south—workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals, the military, and even national capitalists and petty bourgeoisie. Also invited to participate in the assembly should be representatives of political parties, public organizations at home and those of patriotic Korean nationals abroad and their organizations.

In a word, the national assembly is intended to approach the question of eventual national reunification, step by step, on the people's own initiative, on the basis of national identity. This is the very reliable guarantee for realizing reunification, irrespective of various differences in ideologies and political views.

(To be continued)

Japanese Public Opposes "Seabed Pact"

An emergency meeting of representatives of all circles and strata to totally thwart the "ratification" of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" was held in Tokyo on May 9 under the auspieces of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

Addressing the meeting, Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo, said that the meeting was called to decisively frustrate the vicious scheme of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Japanese Government to have the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" "ratified" at a time when the Japan-south Korea fusion is becoming tighter.

The floor was taken by Kawakami Tamio, Socialist executive of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; Hirose Hideyoshi, Socialist Dietman and vice-Chairman of the Diet Measures Committee; Nosaka Kogen, Socialist Dietman and general secretary of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the JSP; and Tachiki Hiroshi, Communist Dietman.

They vehemently condemned the criminal "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" as one for bringing stupendous profits and funds to the Japanese and south Korean ruling quarters.

They pointed out that the Liberal Democratic Party was making desperate efforts to get Diet "ratification" for the "agreement" at any cost by extending the Diet session.

They declared that they would unite close and wage an active struggle by turning to account all possibilities available to frustrate the Liberal Democratic Party's plot to extend the Diet session.

DPRK Flays Jap. Gov't

Public organizations of the DPRK issued statements denouncing the Japanese Government, as the Government of Japan and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party railroaded the "continental shelf pact" through the House of Representatives on May 10.

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea May 12 in a statement demanded: the Japanese reactionaries drop at once their move to get the ratification of the criminal "Japan-south Korea agreement on joint development of the continental shelf" concluded with the south Korean puppet clique, which is opposed and rejected by the entire Korean people.

The statement added: it is aimed at plundering Korea of her seabed resources in an unbridled manner and further stepping up their political, economic and military aggression of south Korea.

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity declared on May 13: we will not recognize this aggressive and treacherous "agreement" trumped up by the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and will never tolerate the Japanese reactionaries' plunder of our natural resources.

The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People on May 14 warned: if the Japanese authorities persist in the criminal act of railroading the "agreement on continental shelf" through the Diet, defying the will of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the desire of the world progressive people, they will meet with ever stronger protest from the honest-minded people of the world and will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom. (KCNA)

South Korean Militia Revolts

Over 200 men of the "homeland defence reserve forces" who had been forced to undergo a military exercise at the drill ground of a puppet army unit in Yongdong, North Chungchong Province, rose in revolt in late April. This was disclosed by a recent report of the underground south Korean Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

Outraged by the fascist crimes of the military hooligans who drove them hard in the military exercise, inflicting a "corporal punishment" upon them almost every day, they rose as one with bars in their hands. Shouting the slogans "We oppose the forcible drill." "We don't want to be soldiers of Chongwadae," "Our wives and children are starving at home," "We cannot endure hunger" and "Stop suppressing human rights," they held a meeting and bitterly denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their new war provocation manoeuvres and inhuman violations of human rights.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sent puppet gendarmes to put down the revolt and brutally suppressed them, arresting young and middle aged people at random. Angered at this, they put up a more persistent struggle, throwing stones at the scoundrels. They stormed the barracks of the unit and destroyed them and knocked down gendarmes.

Upset by this, the military hooligans dispatched many armed soldiers by army cars, surrounded the uprisers and suppressed them in an attempt to bring the situation under control.

The uprisers shouted to the onrushing puppet army soldiers: "You are also sons of poor workers and peasants, aren't you? Turn back your rifles!" They smashed three army cars mobilized for the suppression of the revolt, the report said.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors arrested many "HDRF" men who took part in the struggle and are brutally suppressing them and their families.

General Report at Nat'l Seminar on Juche Idea in Togo

By Sossah Kounoutcho, Chairman of Social Scientists Ass'n of Togo

It is reported that a national seminar on the Juche idea was held in Togo between April 13 and 14 on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, at which Sossah Kounoutcho, Chairman of the Social Scientists Association of Togo and Deputy Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Seminar, made a general report.

The reporter said:

The seminar opened in the circumstances where an increasing number of countries in the world are demanding the Juche idea and the ardent desire to follow the road of independence under the banner of the Juche idea is growing as never before and personalities of broad sections in our country are learning from the great Juche idea to deepen the comprehension and cognizance of it.

He pointed out that the Juche idea reflects the principal demand of the new epoch, the epoch of independence, different from all the preceding historic epochs. The Juche idea, he stressed, is the most scientific and revolutionary idea representing the present epoch and the future and a militant banner of revolution and construction whose correctness and invincible vitality have been verified by the practice of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Everything for Man's Sake

Saying that the Juche idea, the quintessence of the revolutionary doctrine of respected President Kim Il Sung, has rich content and diverse aspects involving all domains, the reporter went on:

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

The new scientific formulation that man is master of everything and decides everything is based on the most profound philosophical analysis of man, social being active in the realistic world. It is a brilliant fruition of the innovating political discernment and scientific intelligence of President Kim Il Sung, the eminent thinker and theoretician, and an indispensable result of the noble ideas of the respected leader who devotes his all to the cause of human liberation.

President Kim Il Sung discovered the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything. This is a great discovery which the progressive thinkers had sought for a long time through repeated reflections and researches.

The creation of the Juche world outlook by President Kim Il Sung constitutes an exceptional contribution to the development of human thought.

Respected President Kim Il Sung gave an overall exposition of the profound content of the Juche idea proceeding from the philosophical principle on which the Juche idea is based, said the reporter.

He went on:

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction is an eminent idea that President Kim Il Sung propounded on the basis of the ideological view of the rich experiences and serious lessons acquired in the process of the protracted revolutionary struggle and on the basis of the scientific analysis of the masters of the revolution and construction and the decisive factor of the revolution and construction.

Thanks to the great Juche idea clarifying from the new angle the position and role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction, the Juche of social history and the decisive factor of victory in revolutions have been perfectly elucidated in an integral way and a new conception of scientific history has been formed, widening the vision of man.

The scientific exposition of the position and role of the masses of the people in the revolution and construction and its great importance have been fully proved in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in our epoch.

Saying that President Kim Il Sung gave a definite exposition of the requirements of the Juche idea, the reporter continued:

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

The idea on attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them is the great idea that strikes the sensible cord in the hearts of hundreds of millions of peoples in the world who had been the objects of exploitation and oppression for centuries.

For masses of the people to have the approach and attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction is a matter of providing them with conditions for playing the role of masters in the revolution and construction and rapidly accelerating the revolution and construction; it is a fundamental problem deciding the destiny of the revolution and construction.

To make the revolution of one's country the pivot of thinking and revolutionary practice is the particularly important of the requirements of the Juche idea.

With the elucidation of the requirement of the Juche idea for making the revolution of one's country the pivot of people's thinking and revolutionary practice, the people of each country came to have a correct guiding principle whereby they can successfully carry out both their national duty and international duty.

Independence and Creativeness

What occupies an important place in the basic contents of the Juche idea is the question concerning the fundamental stand and methods to be adhered to in remaking nature and society, the reporter said, and went on:

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Juche idea clearly shows the fundamental stand and method that have to be maintained by the working masses in the revolution and construction.... The independent stand is the fundamental stand that the working masses must always keep to in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society."

The independent stand which calls for abiding by the principles of independence and self-reliance is a fundamental stand that the working masses must always hold fast to in the revolution and construction.

This stand enables the masses of the people to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction on their own efforts with their own judgement and faith; it paves the right way for firmly defending independence and becoming masters of thier destinies.

The independent stand helps the masses of the people, the masters of revolution, carry out their assignments successfully because by this stand they can develop their own viewpoint without being infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism and mobilize their own strength throughout the course in which lines and policies are shaped and implemented.

The creative stand that calls for enlisting the enthusiasm and wisdom of the masses of the people to the maximum and resolving all problems in keeping with the actual conditions of one's country represents a fundamental method that they must employ in transforming nature and society.

As nature and society, the objects of human activities, constantly change and the conditions challenging each country and each nation are different, a struggle to remake nature and society should always be launched in keeping with the specific conditions of each country and the actual conditions of human activities.

The working masses must, therefore, maintain a creative stand in the struggle for transforming nature and society.

The independent and creative stands are the fundamental stand and fundamental method, which correctly reflect the basic demand of the era of independence and the lawful demand of the revolution and construction.

Juche in Ideology, Independence in Politics, Self-Support in Economy, Self-Defence in National Defence

President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, also laid down the guiding principles for thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction, the reporter pointed out.

He went on:

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is important in applying the Juche idea is to carry through the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation."

The most important task in embodying the Juche idea in all domains of the revolution and construction is to establish Juche in ideology. Because the activities of the people, the masters of everything in the world, are dictated by their ideology.

Accordingly, only when high priority is given to the establishment of Juche in ideology can one have the trait of working with his confidence relying on his own strength and carry on the revolution and construction of his country to completion in a responsible manner, not looking up at others.

What is also important in embodying the Juche idea in all domains of the revolution and contruction is to hold fast to the principle of independence in politics, along with the establishment of Juche in ideology.

Independence in politics is the principal criterion of an independent and sovereign state and a decisive guarantee for the complete political independence of the country.

The people's history of liberation struggle proves that only when the masses of the people maintain independence in politics, can they firmly keep their position of being the masters of the country and society and can the nation become the master of its destiny and achieve genuine independence and prosperity.

In order to strengthen the independence of the country, it is important to strengthen self-support in economy, along with political independence.

To maintain the principle of self-support in economy it is recommended to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and build an independent national economy.

Another important guiding principle for embodying the Juche idea is to maintain the principle of self-defence in guarding the nation.

Only when the principle of self-defence is maintained in guarding the nation is it possible to firmly guarantee the political independence and economic self-support of the country militarily. If a country lacks strong defence capacity to defend itself, it yields to the undisguised military threat of the imperialists or fails to repulse their armed invasion and finally loses its political independence.

The principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence are important features testifying to the originality of the Juche idea and its correctness, invincible vitality and magnetic power, which can not be found in any preceding revolutionary theories. These are the guiding principles to be held fast to by the revolutionary people today.

Correctness and Vitality

The reporter went on:

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, expounded in an all-round way the theory of the revolution and construction and gave a new exposition of the theory of revolutionary method of leadership.

The revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung, the great doctrine with an integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche, were thus founded.

The most important thing characterising the revolutionary theory and the revolutionacy method of leadership based on the Juche idea is that they are evolved with the working masses as the central factor and based on their role.

With the founding of the revolutionary theory of Juche comprehensively elucidating problems arising in each revolutionary stage and in all domains of the revolution and construction with the problem of the defence of sovereignty as the essential one, the people carrying out the tasks of national liberation, the people fighting for the building of a new society and all other peoples came to possess a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for successfully waging the sacred struggle for defending independence with their own strength.

The founding of the revolutionary method of leadership based on the Juche idea was a historic event which proclaimed the creation of a revolutionary method of the reunification of Korea, express full support to it and take positive measures.

We are determined to form large organisations for the study of the Juche idea to promote our study of the Juche idea and widely popularize and propagandize it and continue to develop such seminar in conformity with the aspiration of our people struggling to learn the Juche idea and defend national sovereignty.

The participants of the seminar fully support the declaration of the "International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Madagascar which recognised the necessity of founding in the future an international study organisation to exchange and further develop the successes and experiences gained in the study of the Juche idea and its application and are resolved to do all our efforts for its realisation.

We are convinced that this seminar will play a positive role in the struggle of our people for defending the national sovereignty, liquidating the aftereffects of imperialism and colonialism and building a new Togo.

(KCNA)

Joint Communique of DPRK and Gabon

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Gabon was made public in Pyongyang. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, founder and General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Gabon, paid a state visit, together with his wife, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 9 and 12, 1977.

During their sojoarn in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President El Hadj Omar Bongo and his entourage visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and inspected factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province and saw with admiration a mass gymnastic display and art performances.

During their visit His Excellency President and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome.

Talks were held between Comrade President Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President El Hadj Omar Bongo in a very friendly and frank atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of External Economic Affairs; Comrade Kim Sok Gi, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Education Committee; Comrade Kim Gyong Ryon, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Finance; Comrade Li Jong Mok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Chang Jong Hwan, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; and Comrade Kim Jin Gi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Gabon.

Present on the Gabonese side were His Excellency Martin Bongo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Gabon and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation; His Excellency Leon Auge, Member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Gabon and Minister Delegate at the Presidency of the Republic in Charge of National Orientation, Civil Service and the Special Organs of the Party; His Excellency Jules Bourdes Ogouliguende, Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon and Minister of the Public Function; His Excellency Louis Gaston Mayila, Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon and Minister Delegate at the Presidency of the Republic in Charge of Posts and Telecommunications and Territorial Delegation of the Government and Minister of Reforms of the Companies of State and Mixed Economy; Mr. Boungouere, Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon and Director of the Cabinet of the President of the Republic; and His Excellency Ignace Imounga Vanet, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Gabon to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Gabon and on other problems of common concern.

The two sides considered that the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries conforms with the common interests of the two peoples and contributes to the strengthening of the solidarity among the Third World peoples including the Asian and African peoples and agreed to expand and develop the relations between the two countries in various fields in future.

Pursuant to this purpose, the two sides signed a general agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade agreement.

The Gabonese side expressed admiration for the brilliant successes which the Korean people under the clear-sighted guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, have registered, by embodying the Juche idea, in converting their country once backward into an independent socialist country with a modern industry, developed rural economy and brilliant national culture.

The Gabonese side also held that the division of Korea should be terminated and her reunification realised independently by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle without any outside interference and expressed full approval for the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification not by means of war and great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system—laid down in the north-south joint statement.

The Korean side highly appreciated the brilliant successes the Gabonese people under the clairvoyant guidance of His Excellency Mr. President El Hadj Omar Bongo, their eminent leader, have made in developing industry, reorganizing commercial sector and building a new society to elevate the living standards of the people on the basis of new renovation.

The Korean side expressed support and solidarity for the Gabonese Government which, refusing to be bound to any bloc, pursues a non-aligned foreign policy from the position of sovereignty and national independence.

Concerning the international situation, both sides were of the same opinion that the present epoch is an epoch of independence and domination and exploitation of man by man must no longer persist.

It is an irresistible trend of history for all peoples to strongly call for independence and complete equality.

Both sides maintained that in order to combat imperialism, colonialism and racism and win complete national liberation the peoples of the Third World should jointly collaborate for the establishment of a new international economic order in conformity with the will and interests of the freedom- and peace-loving peoples of the world.

Both sides stressed that to this end it is important for the peoples of the Third World to firmly unite with each other politically and develop economic and technological cooperation on the principle of meeting each other's needs.

Both sides expressed support to the struggle of the peoples in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania for liquidating the racist regimes in southern Africa and winning liberty and liberation and manifested solidarity with all the African peoples in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the complete liberation of Africa and its unity.

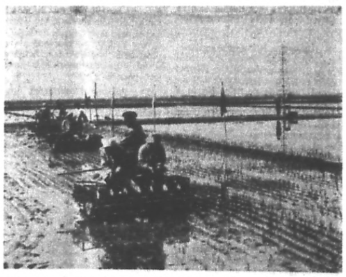
Both sides expressed support to the cause of the Palestinian people and the Arab people for taking back the territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors and restoring the legitimate right of the Palestinian people.

Both sides also manifested solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and the independent development of their countries.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of His Excellency Mr. President El Hadj Omar Bongo to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has constituted a signal occasion in deepening the mutual understanding between the Korean and Gabonese peoples and developing the relations of amity and cooperation between them and has contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Third World including Asia and Africa.

President El Hadj Omar Bongo expressed most profound thanks to the illustrious, respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the warm welcome accorded to him and his wife and his delegation.

President El Hadj Omar Bongo of the Republic of Gabon sees on May 11 a mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang.



Rice transplanting is now in full swing on the socialist cooperative farms of our country which are expected to yield 8.5 million tons of grain this year. The agricultural working people are accelerating this work at faster pace than last year by introducing transplanting machines into a far greater acreage. As of May 15, the acreage of the fields trasnplanted with rice by machines was 25,000 hectares greater than in the same period last year, taking the country as a whole.

News in Brief

May 8

• Kim Ryo Gon, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Afghanistan, presented his credentials to Mohammad Daoud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

May 10

• A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by U Jong Hak left Pyongyang by air to attend the 11th Congress of the Trade Unions of Mongolia.

• A delegation of the press department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Ferenc Kovacs, deputy head of the department, flew into Pyongyang.

• A studying group of the National Defense College of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Air Commodore M. Naseer Butt flew into Pyongyang.

• A government trade delegation of India headed by Prem Kumar, Joint Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Commerce, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• The Mures Song and Dance Ensemble of Romania arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the DPRK.

May 13

• A 1977 protocol on commodity delivery between the Governments of the DPRK and the Republic of India was signed in Pyongyang.

• An inauguration of the North Hwanghae Provincial Branch of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association was held at the Provincial House of Culture in Sariwon.

May 14

• A Hsinhua News Agency delegation headed by Chu Mu-chih, director of the Hsinhua News Agency, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A construction work delegation of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland.

• An experience-study delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda headed by Habanabakize Thomas, Governor of Kibungo Province, Rwanda, and Provincial Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Song Ho Gyong left Pyongyang to attend the 9th Congress of the Free German Trade Union and 9th Congress of the Czechoslovak Trade Union.

• A delegation of the Mining Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left Pyongyang to attend the 40th Meeting of the International Organizing Committee of the World Mining Congress to be held in Czechoslovakia.

May 15

• A delegation of functionaries of the Educational Association of Koreans in Japan to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the first remittance of educational aid funds and stipends by the respected and beloved leader and the 29th home-visiting group of compatriots from Japan arrived in Pyongyang by special plane. (KCNA)

S. Korea-Japan Shelf Pact

Presented here is excerpt from the article in May 6 issue of the Japanese weekly magazine "Asahi Journal."

What Is Purpose of Joint Development

The LDP, with the Democratic Socialist Party, did railroad the bill through the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee on April 27. The bill was approved by the Lower House on May 10.

In September, 1972, Japan and south Korea agreed on joint development of what is now the continental shelf—after both countries had done feverish exploratory work following a United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) survey report which suggested the possible existence of oil resources in part of the continental shelf.

Tokyo and Seoul drew up a continental shelf pact in July, 1973 and signed it in January, 1974. The "RO-K national assembly" ratified it late in 1974.

A bill to ratify the pact has been presented to the Diet twice since May, 1974 and rejected each time. It has been presented, for the third time, to the current session of the Diet—the most important bill for the Fukuda regime which took office last December.

The pact consists of two conventions—one fixing the shelf's boundary line, the other governing the joint development of the shelf's southern area. This article deals mainly with the latter convention.

International law on continental shelf treaties defines a shelf as an undersea area outside territorial waters. This at once raises controversy over the "Japan-ROK pact."

The attached map places the area for joint development within the 200-mile fishery zone which Japan is about to establish. None of it comes within the waters between the Japan-"ROK" median line and south Korea.

Japan, though she has an ocean deep off Okinawa, claims her right to the continental shelf on the strength of the theory recognized by international law on continental shelf treaties. The theory: A coastal country may claim a maximum of 200 miles of waters as her continental shelf, irrespective of the geographical configuration of the country or of the depth of the 200-mile waters.

In September, 1972, Japan stuck to this theory—the median-line theory—in the talks with the "ROK" about fixing the shelf's northern area. But in fixing the southern area, Japan virtually gave in to the "ROK" argument for recognizing the natural extension of a continental shelf.

The reasons for Japan's concession, it is understood, were these, among others:

—A worldwide energy crisis was brewing.

—Recognition of the natural extension of a shelf was a trend at the U.N. sea-law conference.

—Japan wanted to keep the "ROK" from going alone into the joint-development area ahead of Nippon.

Admittedly, the sea-law conference recognized natural extension—but only in cases where a shelf faced the open sea. Where a shelf adjoins or overlaps another—as is the case with Japan and the "ROK", or with Japan and the Soviet Union in the Japan Sea—the principle of equidistance prevails in most cases.

For instance, all 24 binational accords fixing continental shelf boundaries as of 1976 were based on the equidistance principle.

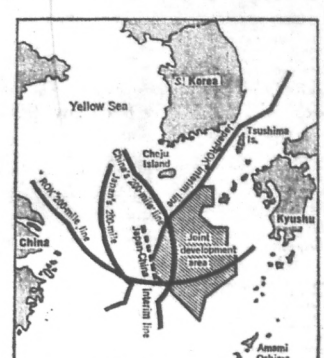
Japan's concession to the "ROK" is expected to give rise to Gordian knots. Assuming the enforcement of 200-mile economic zones now being formed by the sea-law conference, the Japanese concession will give the "ROK" jurisdiction over the seabed of the joint-development area to which exclusive Japanese rights will extend. This could pose troubles Japan hasn't dreamed of.

One of them is defense. The joint-development area lies exactly where Soviets fleets cruise down the Japan Sea.

Also, what if trouble should develop with a third country in the joint-development area? The establishment of a Japanese 200-mile economic zone would extend Japanese sovereignty to all the joint-development area. Trouble therein with a third country would bring the Japanese Self-Defense there.

It could even bring "ROK" forces there. The reason: Joint development of undersea oil resources will be limited to joint undersea operations, of course, but the building of exploratory and drilling facilities Japanese and south Korean, on the sea surface would automatically give the "ROK" half the sovereign rights.

Since three of the four "ROK" corporations holding concessions for oil resources development are wholly owned subsidiaries of U.S. majors, trouble with a third country in the joint-development area could even bring U.S. forces to the scene, depending on how Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact was interpreted.



(From The Asahi Evening News on May 16)

Inconsiderate Investment by JPDC

The four concessionaries in south Korea include Gulf, Texaco and Shell, with drilling areas totaling a mere 82,000 square meters, a small slice of the pie.

Speaking of the drilling concessions recalls the so-called McCloy report submitted late in 1975 by a Gulf board of director's special committee to the U.S. Senate Securities Exchange Commission.

The report revealed Gulf donations of $1,000,000 and $3,000,000 in 1976 and 1970, respectively, to the "ROK's" ruling Democratic Republican Party. The, 1970 payoff immediately followed Gulf's early-bird purchase of a drilling concession from the "ROK" government.

The contract between the "ROK" government and a concessionaire, it is understood, provides for special donations from him to the south Korean government. They are said to include $500,000 in signature bonus, $50,000 yearly in education fund for the duration of prospecting, a sum in production bonus, $1,000,000 for the first striking of oil.

It is estimated that the Seoul government made $3,500,000 in signature bonus on the seven "ROK" designated drilling areas upon granting the concessions.

The provision for such donations irresistibly reminds the Japanese of the Japan Petroleum Development Corporation (JPDC) and more especially of the June, 1975, revision of the law governing it. The revision extended the field of the JPDC's investment to "the waters around Japan"—to the continental shelf.

It also opened the way for JPDC loans of funds to foreign governments and government-run corporations.

Questions had often been asked in the Diet about careless and unthinking investments by the JPDC.

In March, 1975, nine months after the law revision, the "ROK" established a Petroleum Development Agency and a Petroleum Development Corporation. One suspects the "ROK" government of obligingly creating outlets for JPDC loans.

The Government has taken pains to deny the suspicion in the Diet, but LDP members of the Diet are calling for a "reconsideration" (deletion, to be exact) of a passage in the resolution attached to the law revision. The passage, the ground for Government denial of the suspicion, reads:

"Care shall be taken to avoid investments by the JPDC in prospecting in areas where there is danger of an international dispute, such as the joint development area designated by the 'Japan-ROK continental shelf pact.'"

Deletion of this sentence would permit the outflow of JPDC funds into majors through foreign governments. And the principal revenue source of the JPDC is the import duty on crude—tax money.

But the biggest doubt about the continental shelf pact is whether there is oil in the joint development area. A consultant on ocean development, well informed about the Japan-ROK continental shelf, places the oil resources mentioned in the ECAFE report in the seabed around the Senkaku Islands.

Besides, the whole area makes a diverging point of black current and is, therefore, traversed by a swift flow of current. One engineer says that the risks which would accompany drilling operations are beyond imagination, considering the seasonal wind of winter and the typhoons of summer.

The Japanese Government has been at pains to emphasize the safety of drilling operations by citing the North Sea. But even the North Sea oilfields, developed by technology reputedly of the highest order in the world, has recently suffered a big accident.

The joint development area is a spawning ground. The ocean current passing through it branches off into the Japan Sea and the Pacific. An accident like the one in the North Sea would inflict damage to the spawning ground which could be fatal to fishermen in western Japan.

Why, in the face of these uncertainties, doubts and risks involved in the pact, do the Japanese Government and the LDP want to push the ratification bill through the Diet, prepared even to put off deliberations on other important bills?

The pact, even after Diet ratification, couldn't take effect unless a related bill was voted into law. It is the bill on "special measures for the development of natural resources in petroleum and inflammable natural gas" before the Lower House Committee on Commerce and Industry.

Tyrant Cannot Stay Long in Power

More than 200 young people forcibly enlisted in the "homeland defence reserve forces," a special detachment of the south Korean puppet army, rose in a riot late in April against the harsh military drill and brutal violation of human rights.

This was an eruption of the pent up resentment and indignation of the south Korean people against Pak Jung Hi the military fascist puppet and an entirely just struggle to determinedly get rid of the tyrant.

Today the tyranny of Pak Jung Hi the puppet is at its zenith and the people indict this fascist tyrant to the world for his crimes.

This puppet has knocked into shape numerous repressive apparatuses and trumped up a countless number of evil laws and is harshly suppressing people, which would put into shame any fascist tyrant known in history.

The fascist puppet increased expenses for the upkeep of fascist ruling machinery in the 1977 "budget" by 38.3 per cent as against last year's and plans to set up this year over 70 more police stations, police sub-stations and police boxes and reinforce police by 1,100 men.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have already established two more police stations and 33 more policemen and increased the number of policemen by several hundreds in Seoul alone to intensify their suppression of people.

Pak Jung Hi the puppet is the most brutal fascist tyrant and military hooligan who is maintaining his "revitalized" rule with bayonets.

Since he seized the puppet power under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, this military hooligan who knows nothing of politics and thinks nothing of the nation and people has forcibly dissolved many political parties, public organizations and press organs and indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and murdered a large number of innocent people.

Over the past 16 years the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fabricated more than 70 "cases" including the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" and frantically intensifies their brutal suppression.

The puppet clique have posted secret agents even in schools, churches and religious organizations to persecute students and churchmen. They installed tapping apparatus even in churches, violating the human rights of believers.

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's violation of human rights and suppression have become extremely unscrupulous. It is indeed the last-ditch tremor of the doomed.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The south Korean rulers now resort to a most unscrupulous fascist rule. But such a fascist suppression cannot work. The lessons of history show that a tyrant cannot stay long. No nation's history knows as yet an instance of a tyrant lasting long and there is no such instance in our time either."

Human history knows no instance of a fascist dictator going unvanished or a bayonet-brandishing tyrant lasting long.

This is clearly borne out by the doom of such fascist bandits as Hitler and Tojo and also by the miserable end of Syngman Rhee, Lon Nol and Thieu.

Today the south Korean people do not overlook the reckless bayonet brandishing of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy is gaining momentum in the teeth of the ruthless suppression under the murderous "revitalized system."

Clear proof of this was furnished by such anti-"government" struggle and struggle against fascism and for democracy as the "one million signature campaign" in late 1973 and early 1974, the anti-"government" demonstration of the south Korean students in autumn of 1973, the students' struggle against fascism and for democracy which swept the whole of south Korea in April 1974 and a massive powerful riotous struggle of workers of the Ulsan Hyondae Shipyard in September that year, the students' anti-"government," anti-dictatorship demonstrations which took place throughout south Korea in the spring of 1975 and the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" by democratic figures on March 1 last year.

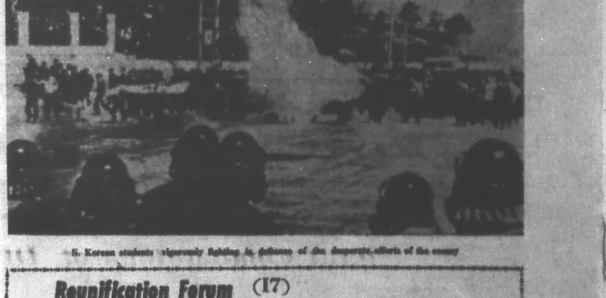
The struggle of the south Korean people is gaining in strength this year.

In March more than 1,600 south Korean believers and people of broad strata, over 600 students of Seoul University and upwards of 1,500 workers and personages of broad circles held anti-"government" meetings respectively and waged anti-"government" struggles in demand of the abolition of the "emergency decree" and a guarantee of human rights.

In particular, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising, more than 1,000 people of all walks of life in Seoul made public a declaration on the situation in demand of the "abolition of the 'revitalized constitution' and 'emergency decrees'" and of the release of all the political prisoners and waged an anti-"government" struggle, which struck the puppet clique with fear.

All facts strikingly show that no fascist repression can arrest the struggle of the south Korean people who aspire after democracy.

A tyrant cannot stay long. He is bound to be severely judged and punished by the people.



S. Korean students vigorously fighting in defiance of the desperate efforts of the enemy

Maneuvers Here against DPRK Solons Del.

The DPRK's first parliamentarian delegation visited Japan on May 11 for a 10-day stay at the invitation of suprapartisan Dietmen's league. The visit aroused widespread repercussions.

The junta, however, frantically tried every means to prevent the entry of the DPRK legislators, but their sinister act ended in a failure.

The Mindan (the association of the south Korean residents in Japan) and right-wing circles did everything in their power to hinder the activities of the DPRK delegation.

On May 2, Chong Sun Kun, south Korean minister to Japan, visited the director-general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, asking him not to permit the delegation's entry into Japan.

Assistant vice-minister Kim Jong Tae of the puppet ministry of foreign affairs strongly demanded that the Japanese Government reconsider permitting the entry of the delegation through the Japanese charge d'affairs to south Korea.

At that time, the junta diplomatically intimidated the Japanese Government saying: "No good result would be produced in the relation of the two countries if the permission is not cancelled"; "a decisive gulf is yawning in the friendly relation between Japan and south Korea."

After the DPRK lawmakers entered Japan, the junta started to prevent the activities of the delegation.

Cho Il Chae, the puppet minister to Japan and a responsible person of the KCIA in Japan, held a emergency meeting with KCIA agents and Mindan cadres.

They made arrangements to wage anti-DPRK delegation activities by mobilizing Mindan and the "anti-communist league"; placed obstacles in the way of the activities of the delegation by applying pressure on the Japanese Government through pro-south Korea Dietmen, and on Japanese news media, urging them not to report in detail on the moves of the delegation.

On May 13, around 50 KCIA agents and Mindan hooligans gathered in front of the Imperial Hotel, where the delegation was staying and tried to kick up a shindy.

Hoodlums wore with words slandering the DPRK on their chests. They staged a sit-down in front of the hotel. A sound truck ran around the hotel, shouting "control the activities of the delegation!"

Around 20 Japanese right-wingers in military uniforms joined the hooligans, shouting "Go back to north Korea." They sounded sirens and set off fire-crackers.

They started this racket when the DPRK delegation entered the hotel.

Members of the "anti-communist league" gathered at Haneda Airport and obstructed the welcome meeting there. They shamelessly repeated anti-delegation din at the hotel where a reception was given to honor the DPRK lawmakers and in other places where the delegation went.

Student So assaulted by bad Japanese students.

Korean Student Mobbed

On the other hand, a Korean high school student was assaulted by Japanese delinquents on May 12.

That day, around 3:40 pm, Son (a student of the Tokyo Korean High School) was attacked by 16 Japanese students of the Kokushikan High School on the platform at Takadanobaba Station on the national railway line.

He suffered injuries requiring one week's medical care.

Son left the hool before school was over because he was not feeling well.

As soon as the train which Son was riding stopped at Takadanobaba station, 16 Kokushikan students picked him out and pulled him out of the train. They hit him at random for five minutes on the platform, shouting "Beat him."

It is worthy of note that such an incident is always timed with a major move on Korea.

The incident occured just after the DPRK's first parliamentarian delegation visited Japan. Further, on May 10, the Japan-south Korea agreement on joint development of continental shelf resources was rammed through the House of Representatives.

Over 100 US Congressmen Listed in S. Korean Bribery

On May 17, the House committee investigating south Korean bribery in Congress began studying documents taken from garbage near office of south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, a key figure in the bribery case. According to the congressional sources, names of almost 100 House members and a few senators are mentioned in the documents.

None of the congressmen mentioned was identified by the sources on grounds the material might prove unreliable or irrelevant to the investigation into whether Pak and other south Korean agents sought to buy influence in Congress in the 1970's to help Seoul's fascist government.

The documents were reassembled from the garbage near Pacific Development Inc., owned by Pak Tong Son after finding them shredded by two free-lance reporters. The committee were given 75 documents from the reporters.

The investigators started sifting through several more big bags of still-shredded material and the sources said that might yield up to 500 additional documents if it can be put back together in a painstaking process that will take lots of time.

On the other hand, on the same day, a member of the House committee investigating Pak Tong Son's bribery in the Congress said one of his aides tried to get a Capitol Hill maitre d' to testify to the panel shortly before the restaurant manager was murdered.

The congressman said Alexi Goodarzi, 36, a maitre d', "was very afraid" when contacted on May 10th, and "it would be only circumstantial" to conclude that the effort to gain his testimony led to his death.

According to the report, the congressman said in his interview that "we were checking out rumors of wrongdoing, including by members of Congress, at the restaurant," and he wanted Goodarzi to appear before his colleagues on the House Ethics Committee that is conducting the Korean investigation.

Goodarzi was found in his sports car on May 12 morning and he was shot twice in the head in manner resembling a professional execution, the report said.

Doubts are casting on the US Congressional Committee members investigating Korean influence-buying in the Congress.

The Committee on May 11th voted down a plan to require all panel members to say if they got any benefits from the Seoul "regime."

The effort by Republican Bruce Caputo of New York to force the committee members to disclose in writing any gift worth more than $25 or any illegal favor which they have received from any foreign country was rejected 6-2.

The committee also rejected 5 to 2 a motion by Caputo to demand a staff report in two weeks on whether the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct could begin action against any of the congressmen who have acknowledged accepting contributions or gifts from a Korean businessman.

On the same day 20 junior House members announced they would ask the full House to force the committee to decide by June 1 whether it will formally investigate those congressmen who have acknowledged receiving gifts.

At the same time, 50 junior Democrats wrote a letter to the committee earlier demanding action by the end of this month.

Around 5 congressmen are reportedly indicted by the federal grand jury in Washington that has proceeded secret hearing for deciding indictment or nonindictment on south Korean's bribing case.

Involved them Rep. Richard T. Hanna, Rep. John J. McFall, Rep. William E. Minshall, and Rep. Robert Leggett.

Reunification Forum (17)

Anti-Pak Democratic Coalition

(Continued from the previous issue)

The "patriotic charter for democracy" was issued in Seoul on Feb. 22 when the "supreme court" turned down the appeal against the verdicts given the 18 dissidents including Kim Dae Jung former "presidential"; candidate, and Yun Bo Son, former "president," involved in the publication of the March 1 manifesto.

People's Fighting Spirit

The March 1, 1919 popular uprising stands out as a brilliant event in Korean history. This occasioned a great national salvation struggle against the Japanese imperialists, which continued for about half a year throughout the Korean Peninsula.

The publication of the declaration for independence ignited the six-month-long national salvation struggle. The Japanese imperialists sentenced to three years in prison the patriotic persons involved in the publication of the declaration for independence. The Pak Jung Hi junta sentenced Korean signatories to the March 1 manifesto for democracy and national salvation to 5-year imprisonment and forfeiture of civil rights. However, the defendants are convinced that they are innocent.

The charges against the dissidents are related to the declaration issued on March 1, calling for the resignation of Pak Jung Hi, restoration of freedom and democratic order in south Korea.

In his statement of reasons for the final appeal to the supreme court, Yun Bo Son, defendant in the March 1 manifesto case and former "president," emphasized the necessity of forming a joint national front against the Pak "regime." In the wake of the manifesto, the "patriotic charter for democracy" was made public.

The charter says: "To fight for democracy, the independence of the nation and for national reunification is the greatest task of all Korean people today.... We promise through this statement to do our best to forge a democratic, national alliance on a nation-wide scale."

The decision of the "supreme court" to quash the appeal exposed to the world the tyranny of the Pak dictatorship.

The publication of the "patriotic charter for democracy" shows the indefatigable fighting spirit of the south Korean people who don't bend their knees to harsh suppression by the Pak Jung Hi junta. As a matter of fact, the charter was signed by south Korean democrats, including defendants in the March 1 manifesto case, who were out of prison, and Chong Wa Yong. Chong was the first chairman of the Democratic Republic Party founded by Pak Jung Hi who seized power through a military coup de'tat, that is, organizer and chief supporter of the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

Opportunity Maturing for Anti-Pak Coalition

Now is the time to form a national coalition against the Pak Jung Hi junta. The Seoul "regime" has so far been shored up by two outside forces, the U.S. and Japan. However, the U.S. intends to "abandon from Pak" and the Fukuda government is not in a position to give unconditional support to south Korea as the situation is changing in a direction infavourable to it in Japan.

The south Korean democrats are making efforts to form an anti-Pak coalition, realizing that formal statements alone cannot save their country at present.

The campaigns for restoration of democracy have a concrete object or target. The campaigns are aimed at forcing Pak Jung Hi out of office, realizing a democratic "regime," restoring human rights and guaranteeing free political activities, national dignity and independence. The ultimate aim of the campaigns is to accomplish the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. These campaigns must be conducted in unity, not separately.

The U.S. has made clear its intention to phase out its troops from south Korea. The Japanese militarists are leaving no stones unturned to reinvade south Korea. In order to show up the crumbling Pak Jung Hi junta which hangs on their sleeves.

The Korean people who are concerned about their fatherland, mustn't repeat the same mistake as they committed when they failed to prevent the "ROK-Japan treaty," called another "ROK-Japan annexation treaty," from being concluded in 1965.

The "patriotic charter for democracy" says: "We appeal to all the people—workers, farmers, unlisted men and women, public officials, intelligence agents, students religionists, intellectuals, small merchants and industrialists —who have pride as human beings, and have had their freedom and right to dissent living trample underfoot, to make clear their attitude as democratic citizens, by giving full play to their best courage and creative talent and to affirm their enthusiasm for democracy as early as possible."

It is a national duty for overseas Korean compatriots to help realize the "patriotic charter for democracy."

(To be continued)

S. Korean Authorities Must Stop Cooking Up "False Incidents"

When U.S. ground forces are withdrawing from south Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is fabricating frantic anti-"communist" false incidents one after another—the recent "firing case" and "fishery craft kidnapping case."

These cooked-up incidents are deliberate attempts to influence in some way or another the formal consultation between the U.S. and south Korea scheduled for the end of May, on the withdrawal of the American ground troops from south Korea.

Incidents on Land, Sea

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique announced on May 14 that two "armed spy ships" of the DPRK May 10 fired on the "Tongyong-ho," south Korean "fishery command craft," in the sea off Samchonpo, South Kyongsang Province, and kidnapping a south Korean official.

Prior to this, on May 4 they announced that military personnel of the DPRK May 3 crossed the Military Demarcation Line and fired on south Korean puppet army soldiers on patrol duty, killing one soldier and seriously wounding another near the southern boundary of the Demilitarized Zone.

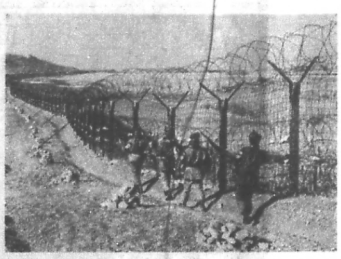
Strongly condemning the May 14 announcement by the south Korean side, the Government of the DPRK immediately issued a statement protesting against the "false incident" fabricated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The statement said that the "incident" was another deliberate racket and fabrication against the DPRK. Moreover, commenting on the May 4 "firing incident," it exposed the incident was committed by the Pak clique, saying no military personnel of the DPRK had ever crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the area of the south Korean side, much less fired at the south Korean puppet army soldiers.

On May 9 the 383rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom. At the meeting a senior member of the DPRK denounced the south Korean side for kicking up a row after faking up a non-existent "incident," and lodged a strong protest with it against the ceaseless criminal acts it had committed against the DPRK.

The incident aimed at justifying the policy of the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea and inventing a pretext for detaining them in south Korea for an indefinite period.

It is, at the same time, aimed at diverting the attention of the world public denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for violation of human rights.



U.S. imperialist aggression troops watching the north in the Military Demarcation Line

Begging for Presence of U.S. Troops

It is common knowledge that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique has resorted to "false incident," each time it faced a crisis.

Especially, it is easy to imagine the purpose of the fabrication because the "incident" was planned when Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Phillip C. Habib, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, were about to visit south Korea to begin formal consultations on the planned withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

By fabricating the "incidents," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique renewed its long bankrupt propaganda about the "threat of southward invasion" to oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

Carter's pledge to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea made the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique uneasy as never before, as was clearly seen in the Seoul "regime's" words—"the greatest crisis since the founding of the state."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi April 22 was interviewed by UPI President Roderick W. Beaton and AFP President Directeur-General Clude Roussel at Chongwadae (the Blue House), who asked him about the eventual withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

At the joint press conference, Pak Jung Hi still desperately opposed the withdrawal, saying that "Frankly, it is my wish that the U.S. will maintain its ground forces in south Korea on the current level."

The dictator also said that "the presence of a division of U.S. ground forces in south Korea is of profound significance in the context of U.S. global strategy and contributes to American national interests." This fact shows how desperately Pak Jung Hi is trying to make the U.S. reconsider its "strategic importance" in the Far East.

Pak Jung Hi repeatedly told the press conferences about the fictitious threat of "southward invasion," stressing that American ground troops have served as an important deterrent to war in the past 30 years."

Moreover, he said "We expect the United States will continue to sell us sufficient quantities of weapons necessary for our defence," and begged the U.S. to continue military aid even after the pullout.

As already mentioned above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique intends to increase tension with a view to justifying the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, invent a pretext for detaining them in south Korea, and change world public opinion denouncing their fascist repression and flagrant infringements on human rights.

The south Korean authorities' false propaganda about the "firing incident" and the "fishery craft capture case" is part of their manoeuvers to incite hostility between the north and the south, freeze the division and attain their ambition to stay long in power.

Though American military presence in south Korea results in fixing the division of the country and national enslavement and posts a main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as already mentioned above, depends on foreign forces, begging for the permanent presence of U.S. forces in south Korea.

Utterances against Withdrawal

On the other hand, recently, some U.S. senior military officials made frequent statements opposing the withdrawal, supporting Pak Jung Hi, and trying to fix the division of Korea.

According to press reports from south Korea, Gen. John W. Vessey, commanding general of the UN Korea Command fears that the pullout of American troops out of south Korea planned by Carter, could start another war.

The commanding general told a UPI correspondent in south Korea that "in my view, the withdrawal of 30,000 American ground troops would raise the probability of war in Korea" and added every American commander at the 8th Army headquarters was equally fearful that the withdrawal of the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division from south Korea would encourage the DPRK.

He also made an aggressive statement, saying that "the military strength is here and a military victory for the 'north' would be impossible."

Big campaigns conducted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and some U.S. army officials to oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea expose the fact that they are now making desperate efforts to aggravate tension in Korea, further step up war preparations, and develop their "two Koreas" plot.

If there is anything effective for preventing the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, and world public denunciation of Pak clique's human rights violations, that would be to "prove" the "threat of southward invasion."

In addition to this, the U.S. army stationed in south Korea bolsters the Pak clique.

There was a strong necessity on the part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to fabricate the "false incidents," and there were sufficient motivations on their part.

There is nothing that the DPRK side can gain by causing any such deliberate racket, when the U.S. is withdrawing its armed forces from south Korea, though on a small scale.

When the DPRK side denied the "firing incident" as fiction and condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique at the above-mentioned meeting of Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom, the UN side or the U.S. military forces in south Korea, was unable to present any convincing arguments.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is a root cause of tense situation there. Photo shows U.S. imperialist soldiers near the Military Demarcation Line.

"Fishery Craft Capture Incident": Another Fabrication

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The south Korean puppets are kicking up a frantic "anti-communist" racket claiming that an armed craft of our side fired at a "fishery commanding craft" of south Korea in the sea off Samchonpo, South Kyongsang Province, on May 10.

This is one more deliberate racket and fabrication against our side.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who cooked up some time ago a "firing incident" on the Military Demarcation Line, moved the theatre of the intrigue to the South Sea and concocted an "incident in the sea off Samchonpo." This is a habitual tactics employed by them each time they face a crisis.

By trumping up the false incident they try to prevent the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, further speed up war preparations and find a pretext for justifying the suppression of the south Korean people in the patriotic struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification, by means of deliberately increasing the tension under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

The south Korean puppet clique, however, must realize that with no falsehood or fabrication can they attain their criminal end.

The south Korean puppets' reckless scheme for north-south confrontation will only invite the strong denunciation and accusation of public opinion at home and abroad.

The south Korean puppet clique must stop forthwith the smear campaign and "anti-communist" racket against our side.

U.S. Koreans Urge Washington, Tokyo to Stop Aiding

Marking the 17th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising, the Korean residents in the United States, including students, held meetings respectively in New York on April 19 in demand of democracy in south Korea and the abrogation of the fascistic "yushin constitution." At the meetings, they issued declarations denouncing Pak Jung Hi's despotism.

"Hanolhoe," an organisation of Korean students in New York held a meeting at Harvard Women's College and adopted a "declaration for democracy," according to "Haeoe Hanminbo," a paper of Korean residents in the United States.

The declaration is titled: "Declaration of Overseas Korean Students for Democracy."

Noting that the Pak Jung Hi clique have converted south Korea into a dark land under the reign of fascism and terror by "revising the constitution for the third term election and fabricating yushin (revitalization) constitution and anti-communist law, emergency decrees and other anti-democratic evil laws," it said:

"The brutal dictatorship and vicious intelligence policy unprecedented in the world today have seized the entire people with terror and turned the whole land into a prison by committing all sorts of tortures and barbarities, such as arrest, imprisonment, surveillance, kidnapping, housearrest and murder of numerous students and democrats.

"The quest of truth and campus freedom are totally trampled down. Owing to the organisation of students homeland defence corps and the permanent presence and surveillance of intelligence agents, students are cast into prison, scholars expelled, all schools turned into army barracks and the freedom of speech is stamped out to leave not a trace of it."

Noting that the south Korean rulers proclaimed the so-called state of emergency and created a war atmosphere to legalize their power and intensify the suppression of the human rights, the declaration said: This has deepened the split of the nation, brought the north-south dialogue to a rupture and increased the danger of war and tension.

Isolated from and rejected by the people and faced with a crisis for their treacherous crimes, the Pak Jung Hi clique have further trampled underfoot the national dignity and honor by resorting to the "payoff diplomacy" in an attempt to save themselves with the backing of the United States and Japan.

Pointing out that today the Korean youth and students overseas cannot repress smouldering indignation at the present south Korean situation, the declaration stressed that they "resolve to courageously rise up and fight to the end defying death against the dictatorship and injustice."

It stated:

"—Abolish the yushin (revitalisation) dictatorship. Away with Pak Jung Hi's one-man dictatorship.

"—Immediately release the arrested students and democrats.

"—Disband the students homeland defence corps and immediately stop converting campus into army barracks.

The Korean-Americans demonstrate in downtown New York, demanding the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea and freedom for all political prisoners. (April 17, 1976)

"—Put an immediate end to the suppression of speech.

"—Ensure the people's elementary rights and right to existence.

"—Break up at once the south Korea-Japan fusion and remove the comprador forces.

"—Resume the north-south dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation."

On the same day, members of the "New York branch committee of the Joint Movement for Democracy in South Korea," an organisation of Korean residents in the United States, also held a meeting in New York and made public a declaration denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

It said: "How can we merely sit idle and deplore," seeing the present situation in which what the people desired at the time of the April resistance 17 years ago "is mercilessly stamped out at the point of the bayonet under Pak Jung Hi's one-man dictatorship more vicious than the Syngman Rhee dictatorship?"

It stressed that a struggle must be waged against fascism and for democracy.

They would struggle to the end to carry through the demand of the participants in the April Uprising, the declaration said.

The declaration also put up demands to the United States and Japan.

It said:

"We, in the name of the whole nation, strongly demand that the U.S. Government stop immediately and totally its disgraceful military and economic aid to the Pak Jung Hi regime and the Japanese Government stop exploiting the south Korean people through the south Korea-Japan fusion and scheming to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula through its backing to Pak Jung Hi".

Signers for Democratic Charter Increase

Rev. Ham Sok Hon

Ham Sok Hon, prominent south Korean religionist leader, and other sponsors of the "charter for democracy and national salvation" May 7 made clear in a statement that the signature campaign for the charter was going on despite the suppression and persecution of its sponsors and signers by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The statement said that this signature campaign was urged on by "the conscience of the nation and unquenchable thirst for democracy" in a land where fascist holds sway under the murderous "emergency decree."

Strongly demanding a "measure for the restoration of democracy," the statement stressed that if the puppet authorities persisted in suppression, the "signers of the charter for democracy an national salvation will take the leadin breaking through the difficulties today."

The charter was issued on March 22 right after the south Korean "supreme court" sentenced Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean presidential "candidate," Yun Bo Son, former

New York Times:
Seoul Rounding Up Political Foes in Wake of Visit By U.S. Officials

Recently, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique has begun nation-wide roundup of south Korean democrats when prominent dissident leaders including former "president" Yun Bo Son issued a "charter for democracy and national salvation."

Correspondent of The New York Times, who visited south Korea, wrote an article about human rights violation in south Korea.

Follow excerpts from the April 20 New York Times article entitled "Seoul Rounding Up Political Foes In Wake of Visit by U.S. Officials."

The Government of President Park Chung Hee has begun a nationwide police roundup of political opponents in recent days as South Korea experiences one of the most politically active periods in recent years.

The seizuers, which included a midnight raid on a church office and the abduction by plainclothesmen of a woman as she was waiting at a bus stop, are expected to focus renewed American attention on the human rights situation in South Korea. They occurred only shortly after a United States Congressional delegation visited here to investigate the issue.

These latest developments, which are unreported in the Government-controlled press here, also appeared likely to further complicate the already delicate relations between South Korea and the United States. President Carter, who has announced plans for the gradual withdrawal of some 33,000 American ground troops from Korea, has also made the human rights issue a central theme of United States foreign policy.

But his ambassador in Seoul, Richard L. Sneider, has come under severe and mounting criticism from some quarters for his alleged lack of concern and inactivity in promoting human rights here. They see a split between Carter Administration policy and the way it is carried out in Seoul.

"It is clear," said the Rev. Kim Kwan Suk, general secretary of the National Council of Churches in Korea, "that Ambassador Sneider is not basically committed to human rights in South Korea. We no longer trust him."

On April 19 the 17th anniversary of the student uprising that toppled the authoritarian regime of President Syngman Rhee in 1960, appeared to have passed quietly despite fears of student demonstrations and possible violence. This was due in part at least to preventive arrests of potential protest leaders, to the obvious presence of riot policemen in considerable number in some areas and to the temporary closing of a theological seminary and the sudden declaration of "study holidays" at other educational institutions.

There were, however, a number of large and emotional memorial meetings to commemorate the 1960 student uprising and the killing of more than 100 young South Koreans by the police. A year later in the resulting political confusion Mr. Park, then an army general, seized power in a coup and he has ruled with a tightening grip in recent years.

An official spokesman conceded on the evening of April 18 that 14 persons had been "called in for questioning." Other sources, however, said that at least 20 and possibly many more in provincial areas, had been seized and were undergoing intensive interrogation by Korean Central Intelligence Agency teams.

Some prisoners have not been heard of in almost a week. The most recent known arrest—that of four writers—took place on April 17. Many of those seized are Western-educated Christians, members of a group that has been in the forefront of anti-Government activities.

The latest round of protests, the most extensive in two years, began late last month when former President Yun Po Sun issued a "Manifesto for the Restoration of Democracy." It calls for restoration of freedom of the press, education and religion, rescinding of the 1972 Constitution and an end of police torture and surveillance.

Handbills Distributed By Students

About 200 people have reportedly signed the document. Many of them have been questioned by policemen apparently seeking a connection with similar anti-Government handbills that were distributed by college students, first at Seoul National University's law college on March 1 and later at other schools, including Hankook Theological Seminary, where five students were arrested. That school has been closed temporarily.

On April 13, six policemen without warrants broke into the office of the human rights commission of the National Council of Churches and seized several bundles of files and documents related to the manifesto and the commission's legal defense work. The arrests began the April 14 morning.

That was just 36 hours after the departure of four American Democratic Representatives, Lester L. Wolff and Mario Biaggi of New York, Helen S. Meyner of New Jersey and Billy Lee Evans of Georgia, who had been in south Korea on a fact-finding trip. Their departing comments—"I see a free people here," said Mr. Evans—caused puzzlement among some experienced observers.

But the group's determination to visit some of Mr. Park's domestic opponents reportedly infuriated Ambassador Sneider. A career Foreign Service officer, Mr. Sneider has been an advocate during his two-and-a-half years here of what is known as "quiet diplomacy," whereby American officials work quietly behind the scenes to soften Mr. Park's policies without focusing South Korea's growing pride and independent spirit.

This policy can work only, officials have said, when its success is not jeopardized by publicity and alleged affronts, such as open contact with Mr. Park's opponents.

Pak Clique: Obstructer of Korea's Reunion

The Korean people are undergoing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's machinations to perpetuate the split of the nation.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who usurped the puppet regime by a fascist military coup leave no stone unturned in obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and suppress more brutally the desire of the south Korean people for reunification.

When the south Korean people lifted up their voices for national reunification, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique claimed that "reunification must be dealt with generation after generation like the one hundred years' war." And when the north-south dialogue began and, with it, the desire for reunification grew intense among the south Korean people, they threw a wet blanket over it by proclaiming a "state of emergency."

As the struggle of the south Korean people for reunification surged to a new high with the publication of the historic north-south joint statement whose keynote is three principles of national reunification, the scoundrels brutally suppressed it by promulgating the murderous "revitalised constitution."

In less than one month after the "military coup" the fascist clique arrested, imprisoned and murdered more than 130,000 patriotic people who desired peaceful reunification. In January 1974, they suppressed on the strength of the "emergency decrees" even such peaceful movement as the "one million signature campaign" for the repeal of the "revitalised constitution."

In the period from January 1974 to May 1975 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed nine "emergency decrees" one after another and arrested, imprisoned and murdered thousands of guiltless people, youths and students, democratic figures and churchmen.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique desperately oppose the reunification of the country, arguing that "the tragedy of unification is greater than that of split."

The puppet clique had no sooner signed the north-south joint statement than they turned it upside down, numbling: "The United Nations is not an outside force" and "The longer the U.S. troops stay in south Korea, the better."

The south Korean puppets declared the "two Koreas" plot their policy in the so-called "June 23 special statement," kicking up the "anti-communist" row that they "can not live with the communists" and they "must fight and win to survive."

Today when the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea has become a topic even in the United States, the south Korean puppets are importunately begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, thus revealing more glaringly their color as the enemy of reunification.

The socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south will shatter the puppets' manoeuvres for the permanent split of the nation and accomplish without fail the cause of national reunification with their united strength.

Glimpse of South Korea

* The south Korean public is becoming louder in denouncing the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and comprador capitalists who have brought much troubles to the people by introducing reside of waste oil from Japan, according to reports.

A certain Yun residing in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, pointed out that the illicit import of waste oil was committed under the patronage of the puppet clique. He said: "I shudder with rage at the beastly act of paying no heed to the health of the people." He demanded a stern punishment of those involved in the scandal, declaring: "We must dig down to the bottom of the scandal not to make ourselves shameful forefathers to our posterity."

A puppet public servant surnamed Ryang said that "the thoughtless and shameless treacherous act" in importing residue of waste oil from Japan "deserves severe punishment."

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